

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

No. 743.]

MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1860.

[Vol. XIV.]

LEXINGTON:—PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD, (On Main Street)—PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

5 TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Washington, September 15, 1860.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

In pursuance of an act of Congress, passed on the 23d day of April, one thousand eight hundred, entitled "An act to establish a General Stamp-Office.

THAT a General Stamp-Office is now established at the City of Washington, from whence there will issue, from and after the date hereof, (upon the application of the Supervisors of the revenue, under whose immediate collection of the stamp duty is placed) any quantities of paper, parchment and vellum, marked or stamped, and duty counter-stamped, with the following rates of duty which are deemed to be law:

For every single piece of vellum, or parchment, or sheet of paper, upon which shall be written or printed, or otherwise inscribed or written, following to wit:

Any certificate of naturalization, Any licence to practice, or certificate of the addition, enrolment or regularity of any counsellor, justice, attorney, advocate or proctor, in any court of the United States.

Provided, That a certificate in any one of the courts of the United States, for any one of the said offices, shall be so far as it relates to the payment of the duty thereon, be a full and complete receipt for the same, and shall be valid in all the courts of the United States, for each and every of the said offices.

Any grant or letters patent, under the seal of any of the courts of the United States, for any such grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military services) Any charter party, bill of lading or receipt for goods.

Any receipt or discharge for or on account of any taxes levied by any will or power of attorney, or for any other estate, divided by three of any statute of distributions other than to the grand children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be above the value of fifty dollars, and shall not exceed the value of one hundred dollars.

And for every further sum of five hundred dollars, the additional sum of one dollar.

Any policy of insurance or instrument in nature thereof, when the sum for which insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars.

When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars, and shall not exceed one thousand dollars, the additional sum of one dollar.

Any exemplification of a charter, or other instrument, that shall be paid of any court, other than such as it may be the duty of the clerk of such court to furnish for the use of the United States, or for any particular State.

Any bond, bill, single or penal, inland bill of exchange, promissory note or other note (other than any recognizance, bill, bond or other obligation, or contract made to or with the United States, or any State, or for any use respectively; and any bonds required in any case by the laws of the United States, or of any State, upon legal process, or in any judicial proceeding, or for the faithful performance of any trust or duty).

If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars, the additional sum of one hundred dollars.

If above one hundred and not exceeding five hundred dollars, the additional sum of one hundred dollars.

If above five hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars, the additional sum of one hundred dollars.

And if above one thousand dollars, the additional sum of one hundred dollars.

Provided, That if any bonds or notes shall be payable at or within sixty days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to a two-fifth parts of the duty aforesaid, viz:

If above twenty and not exceeding one hundred dollars, the additional sum of one hundred dollars.

If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars, the additional sum of one hundred dollars.

If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars, the additional sum of one hundred dollars.

Any foreign bill of exchange, draft or order for the payment of money in any foreign country.

The said duty shall be chargeable upon each and every bill of exchange, without respect to the number contained in each set.

If from the United States to any foreign port or place, the said duty shall be chargeable upon each and every bill of lading without respect to the number contained in each set.

On all notes above five hundred dollars, Any protest or other notarial act, Any letter of attorney, except for an invalid or fraudulent, or for a warrant for land granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the late war.

Any inventory or catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any case required by law (except in cases of goods and chattels detained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer).

Any certificate of a share in any insurance company, of a share in the bank of the United States or of any State or other bank.

If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars, the additional sum of one hundred dollars.

If above one hundred dollars, the additional sum of one hundred dollars.

If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten cents for one hundred dollars.

That the power of the supervisors of the revenue to mark, or stamp any vellum, parchment or paper chargeable with duty, will cease and determine from and after the date hereof, to wit, on the last day of February 1861.

That, if any persons shall, after the last day of February 1861, have in their custody or possession, any vellum, parchment or paper, marked or stamped by the supervisors of the revenue, upon which any matter or thing, charged with duty, shall not have been written or printed, they may at any time within the space of thirty days after the last day of February 1861, bring or send such vellum, parchment and paper, into some office of inspection, and in lieu thereof, receive a like quantity or value of vellum, parchment and paper duly stamped, in pursuance of the act heretofore recited.

And in case any person shall neglect or refuse to do this, within the time aforesaid, to bring or send to the office of inspection, any such vellum, parchment or paper, it is hereby declared, that the same will thereafter be of no other effect or value, than if it had never been marked or stamped, and that all matters and things, which may after that time be written or printed upon any vellum, parchment or paper, authorized to be exchanged in manner aforesaid, will be of no other effect than if they had been written or printed on paper, parchment or vellum, not marked or stamped.

And for the convenience of those persons who may be inclined to have their own vellum, parchment or paper stamped or marked, it is hereby declared, that when any person shall deposit any vellum, parchment or paper at the office of a supervisor, accompanied with a list, specifying the number and nature of the stamps or marks, which are desired to be thereon stamped, the same will be transmitted to the General Stamp-Office and the proper workmen, and forthwith sent back to the said supervisor, who will thereupon collect the duties and deliver the paper, parchment or vellum, to the order of the person from whom the same was received.

GIVEN under my hand and seal of the Treasury of Washington this 15th day of September 1860.

OLIVER HOLCOTT, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be exposed to public sale, for cash, at the door of the court house in Lexington, on the twenty-fifth day of December next by virtue of a decree of the district court, held in Lexington, in a suit of Chancery, wherein Thomas Mendenhall, and others were complainants, and Abraham Fowler, and Meliss Hoffman and Harrison of New York were defendants, pronounced at the September term last past, two tracts of LAND, one containing one hundred and sixteen thousand six hundred and fifty-six acres—and the other containing one hundred and eighty-four thousand, three hundred and forty-four acres, excepting out of the said tracts one undivided share of thirty thousand acres, which said tracts of land lie in Montgomery and Madison counties, below and in the main forks of the Kentucky river, and were entered in the name of Thomas Franklin and Co. June the 4th 1784—the sale to begin at 12 o'clock.

Cutler Bank, John Boggs, George Clarke, COMMISSIONERS.

November 20th, 1860.

BOOT & SHOE SHOP.

WILLIAM ROSS,

BEGS leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he carries on the BOOT & SHOE MAKING BUSINESS, at his Brick-House on Short Street, near the Presbyterian Meeting-House, Lexington, where he will sell his work lower than ever any has been sold in the State, for Cash, Hides, Tallow, Whiskey, Salt or Sugar.

N. B. He would wish to take two or three boys, from 14 to 16 years of age, and of good character, as apprentices to the above business.

10,000 pounds of Pork, 20,000 gallons of Whiskey, 1,000 ditto Peach Brandy, Several valuable SLAVES,

Of different ages and sexes, for sale cheap for CASH, or on a short credit, by the subscriber, who wishes to employ an

OVERSEER, for one, or several years, to whom suitable encouragement will be given. Those who may incline to undertake such business, are desired to apply immediately.

GREEN CLAY, Madison County.

Dec. 1, 1860.

MACBEAN & POYZER,

Have just received a quantity of the best

INDIGO & COTTON,

Which they will sell low.

They will purchase a few hogheads of TOBACCO.

18 November.

Just received from Lee & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, Baltimore, and for sale by MACBEAN & POYZER, at the Store formerly occupied by Mr. Robert Barr, Lexington, the following

19 VALUABLE MEDICINES:

HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have, within eighteen months past, given relief to upwards of FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS, of all ages, in various dangerous complaints, arising from worms and from fouls or obstruction in the stomach and bowels.

A peculiar excellence of this remedy is, its being suited to every age and constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation, that it cannot induce the most delicate person to feel any uneasiness, or to be without pain or griping cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infect the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz: The Tape or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small raw worm, and the Tenuis, or tape worm, located from its resemblance to a string, it is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are, disordered bowels, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the feet—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes production of spasm—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Frequent vomiting—Frequent loss of food, and sometimes voracious—Frequent loss of sleep, and sometimes violent purging, with flimsy and foetid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and lickeness at the stomach—Itching in the head and face—Loss of appetite—Frequent loss of sleep, with small and irregular—A dry cough—Frequent fits—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face becomes red and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

RECENT CURES.

SELECTED FROM SEVERAL HUNDREDS. MICHAEL DUFFY, residing at No. 57, Wilkes Street, Fell's Point, city of Baltimore, writes in his most glowing terms, that the following statement is just and true.

In the beginning of May last, my three children, a boy of seven, and two girls, the one five, and the other three years of age, were taken very ill, nearly at the same time, of a common fever, as it is usually called. But was soon convinced the disorder was caused by worms; they were frequently troubled with convulsion fits, and violent shakings in their limbs, and with almost continual vomiting and purging, particularly the youngest. I made immediate application to a physician of the first reputation, and the medicines were administered with a confidence of success which only increased our disappointment. The children grew daily worse, and I was absolutely without hopes of their recovery.

The youngest one, named almost devoid of animation, and scarcely an inhabitant of this world. In this distressing moment I was told that Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges had performed many cures in cases equally desperate.

I immediately purchased a box, and gave each of them a dose, which in a few hours produced the most defensible effects; the eldest vomited a great number of very large worms, and the youngest a great number of small ones, many of them not a quarter of an inch long; in the youngest they seemed to be confused, and had the appearance of bits, of a silvery matter. I repeated the dose agreeably to the paper of directions, and they all speedily recovered a good state of health, which they still enjoy, though five months have nearly elapsed since they were on the borders of the grave, and the death of the whole appeared to be inevitable.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of September, 1860. J. SMITH.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

For the cure of Agues, remittent and intermittent Fevers.

Thousands can testify of their being cured by these drops, after the bark and every other medi-

cine has proved ineffectual, and not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not less a bottle.

These drops are particularly recommended to the inhabitants of low marshy countries, where the worst sort of agues generally prevail, which unless early attended to, and speedily removed, brings on consumption, and brings on dropsies, puerile fevers, and a variety of complaints, of the most dangerous and alarming nature. Many cases of sickness are only ordered to the public for the cure of this disorder, which upon trial have been found either dangerous or useless. The work is the usual remedy those use only, but being a very numerous medicine, and it is taken in immense quantities, it is very often fatal; and children, and those who have weak stomachs, are frequently led to work of a more easy and pleasant remedy.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy to one application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart, which attends the application of other remedies.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

For the prevention and cure of Billious, and Malignant Fevers, is recommended.

DR. HAHN'S ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS,

Which have been attended with a degree of success highly gratifying to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies, and the Southern of the United States, particularly in Baltimore, Wilmington, Charleston, Norfolk, Edenton, Williams, Richmond, and Savannah.

The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places can be adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy, has under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid productions; to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequence—A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance.—They are celebrated for removing habitual colic, nervous-dysentery at the stomach, and severe head-ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

THE GENUINE ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

For the Cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Sprains, White Swelling, &c. and has performed more cures in the above complaints, than all the other medicines ever before made public.

DR. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obsolete Coughs, Asthma, and approaching Consumptions, and is far superior to any other medicine for the WHOOPING COUGH.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC, For the Cure of a Certain Disease.

HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE,

It is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of mercury; the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life; bad lymgs, &c.

THE DAMASK LIP-SALVE.

An elegant and pleasant preparation for chapped and sore lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by Colds, Fevers, &c. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy color, and delicate softness to the lips.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, absorbing all that acrimonious fine and foulness, which failed to accumulate never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

DR. HAHN'S TRUE & GENUINE GERMAN CORN-PLASTER,

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing their root and branch, without giving pain.

DR. HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflammations, defusions of rheum, dimness, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small-pox, measles, and fevers, and wonderfully freighting a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe tooth-aches.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR, For the cure of every kind of Head-Ache, &c. &c.

BLANK DEEDS.

European Intelligence.

England.

LONDON, September 17.

None of the events which have occurred in Egypt from the treaty of L'Ariche.

1. Treaty concluded at L'Ariche, on the 27th of January, and ratified by the general in chief, on the 20th of the same month at the camp at Salachich.

2. Conferences of Scibile Heilem, near Matharich. They continued from the 12th of March to the 17th of the same month.

3. The letter of lord Keith printed & announced to the army on the 17th of March, with the proclamation of the general in chief in Kieher.

4. The rupture officially notified to the Vizier on the 18th of March.

5. The battle of Matharich, or Heliopolis, gained on the 17th of March over the army of the Grand Vizier 60,000 strong—20 pieces of cannon taken.

6. The aid-de-camp Beaudot sent on a parley during the action, was maltreated and detained a prisoner, contrary to the rights of nations.

7. Insurrection of Cairo on the 19th of March, 6 hours after the departure of the army. It was fomented by some Osmanlis who had introduced themselves into Cairo after the convention of L'Ariche.

8. Arrival of Naff Pacha in this city on the 20th of March. He had escaped from the defeated army, & making a great detour, entered Cairo by the gate Bel-Naff, called the gate of Victories.

9. Arrival of the French army at Balbeys on the 20th of March, the enemy, constantly pursued, kept flying before it.

10. Surrender of the fort of Balbeys on the 22d March, 600 Turks prisoners of war—8 pieces of cannon.

11. The affair of Goredi on the 23d of March.

12. Arrival of the army at Salachich on the 24th of March. Taking of 12 pieces of cannon belonging to the Grand Vizier's camp, and an immense quantity of baggage abandoned by the enemy in his precipitate retreat across the desert which he followed with dead bodies.—The number of men that perished from Salachich to Gaza is estimated at 18,000. Departure of the General in chief, Kieher, on the same day for Cairo.

13. His arrival at Cairo on the 27th of March.

14. First capitulation of Cairo agreed to on the 14th of April. The Turks refuse to leave the place, and continue to fight.

15. Arrival of Osman Bey L'Ofcar & an officer of Naff Pacha, on the 20th of April, on a parley. A mine dug by the French blew up a large house, in which there were between 4 and 500 Osmanlis.

16. Definitive capitulation for the evacuation of Cairo by the Turks agreed to on the 21st of April.

17. On the 21st of April adjutant general Rene, and citizen Tiodi, officers of the staff, sent hostages for the evacuation of the capitulation, and exchange in the future of Edueier against Osman Bey L'Ofcar and the Khiva of Naff Pacha. The Turks and the Osmanlis insult them in the city, and they are obliged to take refuge in a mosque, where Elcy Bey who was entrusted to guard them, defended them against the attempts of the infuriated multitude.

18. Departure of the Turks to the number of 6000, on the 24th of April.

19. Affirmation of Gen. Kieher on the 14th of June.

20. Execution of the assassin and his accomplices on the 17th of June.

Peace was concluded with Murad Bey during the siege of Cairo. The provinces of Gize and Affian were ceded to him. He enjoys them under the title of prince governor for the French republic. It should be remarked, that during the battle of Heliopolis, Murad Bey kept constant on a height, near the field of battle. He had said that he would make no movement, and he kept his word. The tails of several Pashas have been taken at Matharich, Balbeys, and Salachich.

After the battle of Heliopolis the troops marched to retake Damietta; which had been given up to the Turks in consequence of the convention. Twelve hundred Osmanlis were killed there.—The remainder fled by Lake Menzale and the delta.

September 20.

The Paris Journals represent the preparations of Spain against Portugal as imminent. The Spanish army they say, is on the point of marching: it consists of 70,000 infantry, and 8000 cavalry. The General in chief is M. d'Uratia. They assert that he will be able to com-

mence hostilities by the middle of October, and the court of Lisbon has nothing to oppose to such a formidable army; it is boasted that the expedition will not last more than a month, unless the Portuguese government should prevent the fate that awaits it, by concluding a speedy peace with the French Republic.

The Petersburg Gazette, of the 18th inst., announces that a Russian fleet of 15 sail of the line, is now fitting out to cruise in the Baltic.

An overland dispatch was received from Bombay on Wednesday last. We learn that accounts have been received from the upper part of the Red Sea, which state that the French have placed Suez in a tolerable tenable situation; and that they have strengthened it, particularly towards the sea face.

October 3.

The news of the death of General Menon, in Egypt, (says a letter from Constantinople, of the 25th of August) is not confirmed. Accounts arrived direct from the camp at Jaffa, make no mention of it. They announce the continuation of the preparations for refusing operations against Egypt.—The Captain Pacha is again cruising before Alexandria—a reinforcement of 20,000 Albanians, part of which has already arrived at Joppa, will increase the Turkish army to 30,000 men. The Asiatic cavalry already amounts to 20,000 men, exclusive of the reinforcements brought by the son of Sultan-Pacha. The Captain Pacha who on leaving Joppa failed to Cyprus, accompanied by Sir Sidney Smith, to obtain a supply of provisions, has returned to his station before Alexandria, where he is to wait the arrival of the light vessels which assist in making diversions along the coast. Hassan Bey, the commander of Rhodes, who served with the Admiral, having had his leg fractured by an accident, had been obliged to return to the island.

The Grand Seigneur went in state on the 11th of August to Levend Teflik half way to the Bosphorus, to be present at different military evolutions, which the new levees, who had been introduced in the European tactics, and quartered in that place, executed before him. His highness appeared satisfied with the precision of their manœuvres, and particularly those of the artillery, in the sham attack and defence of a redoubt, which was at length carried by assault. The two divisions red and blue of the Bosphorus, formed about 3000 men to whom the Grand Seigneur called to be distributed fifteen puries in testimony of his satisfaction.

Ghezzer Pacha is still fortified in Acre, from which he does not stir. He had added to his preparations of defence when the Captain Pacha appeared on the coasts of Palestine, and touched at Jaffa.

October 4.

The French Minister Alquier and Gen. Berthier appear to have overcome the repugnance of the Court of Madrid to a French expedition against Portugal. It would seem that our government is not without its fears with respect to the present situation of our ally; for the count De La Boderie, a General Officer of artillery in the British service, received orders to set out for Portugal yesterday, and to cause a vessel to be got ready for him should he find the packet failed. The occasion of this sudden order is said to be that information has been received that two columns of French troops have already passed thro' the frontiers of Spain, and that they are preceded by twenty-four staff officers, who are going to Madrid to join Gen. Berthier.

A Spanish army of 70,000 infantry and 1000 cavalry is said to be already on its march for Portugal. Some accounts say there are many French officers in it. It is expected operations against Portugal will commence by the middle of October.

The following is said to be the station of the British fleet.—It is divided into two squadrons, or lines; one without the harbour, composed of 8 three deckers, and four ships of 50 guns. The second consists of fourteen ships of 74 each. Both squadrons have springs to their cables. In the Bay of Biscay, there are eleven 74's and one ship of 80, with springs on their cables, to answer either lines, and each ship has 400 troops ready to be disembarked, to reinforce the camp of Quelerne which consists of 3000 men. The lines at Quelerne, are 650 toises in length, and are defended by 72 pieces of artillery of large calibre. The intrenchments are remarkably strong.

The Grand Vizier's army is said to be again reinforced to 60,000 men, and that he is ready to advance against Cairo.

Two large Russian armies, it is officially announced in the Petersburg Gazette,

amounting together to 150,000 men were collecting on the Russian frontier, of Volhynia and Luthia; and the co-operation of Prussia is also expected. A few days will show us how far the assistance of those powers will be necessary.

A Russian fleet of twenty-five sail of the line, and a proportionate number of frigates and cutters, is fitting out at Peterburgh, to cruise in the Baltic.

Very active naval preparations are also making in Sweden; and lord Whitworth has sailed from Copenhagen, in the Voelcor ship of war, for Stockholm, in order, no doubt, in the first instance, to come to an explanation with that court upon the subject. Some accounts add, that his lordship again returned to Copenhagen on the 11th inst.

American Intelligence.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, November 20.

FROM CURRACOA.

On Sunday morning from New-York, the schooner Virago, in 20 days from Curraoa.

We are informed, that during the time the French were there, the Dutch Governor sent out to an English frigate cruising on that station, called the Naride, to request assistance. The Captain of which sent down to Jamaica to know what was to be done, and request further aid: in the mean time two American ships of war arrived, and on their appearance in the harbor, and giving assistance to the Dutch, the French retired to the north side of the island, and embarked for Gaudaloupe; the English frigate then returned, and insisted on taking possession of the fort, as the governor had sent for their assistance, and 20 marines from the frigate actually took possession of Curraoa, the governor having entered into capitulation with the English to that effect. Soon after several frigates arrived from Jamaica, and having taken full possession of the town, forts, &c. ordered all the American vessels to be sent down to Jamaica for adjudication; and notwithstanding the treaty they made with the governor to respect all Dutch property, they immediately put the broad arrow on all the stores which contained cocoa, indigo and cotton, alleging as it was Spanish produce, it must be confiscated to them from the main; and was therefore Spanish property—the proof of which would be decided by adjudication in the court at Jamaica.

Mr. Phillips, the American consul at Curraoa, during the troubles, obtained permission from the captain of an English frigate, to send on board for safety, about 16,000 dollars, when the bulle was over, he applied for his money, and was told the court at Jamaica would decide who owned the property.

Maryland.

BALTIMORE, November 19.

Accounts from St Mary's inform, that Bowles and his adherents, consisting only of 16 renegade white and black men, were lately driven from their encampment above Coleraine, and obliged to swim across the river, by a party of militia from the neighborhood. One negro, who was in the camp, was made prisoner.

North Carolina.

RALEIGH, November 18.

The following gentlemen are chosen Electors of President and Vice-President for the State of North-Carolina, viz.

Edenton District,	John Hamilton,
Newbern do,	Bryan Whitefield,
Northampton,	Thomas Wynns,
Halifax,	Gideon Alston,
Raleigh,	Joseph Taylor,
Hillsborough,	Abraham Tatam,
Rockingham,	Joseph Winton,
Morgan,	William Tate,
Edgecombe,	Nathan Mayo,
Wilmington,	Thomas Brown,
Fayetteville,	William Martin,
Salisbury,	Spruce Macay,

The eight first named were supported by the friends of Mr. Jefferson and the four last by those of Mr. Adams.

Virginia.

NORFOLK, November 11.

Extract of a letter from New-Province to a gentleman in this Borough, dated October 28th.

"Before this can reach you, you will have heard that the British cruisers have orders to capture all neutrals with cargoes, or any part of their cargoes, the production of a country the enemy of Great Britain, unless bound home where they

belong, or to Great Britain or Ireland. This, I am afraid, will cause great uneasiness in the United States. There are several vessels sent in lately, merely and cause part of their cargoes were sugar or coffee, bound to Spain.

Lexington, December 15.

On Thursday last, in the senate of this State, the bill from the house of representatives, establishing Circuit Courts, was rejected—the speaker giving the calling vote.

The bill generally called the Lawyers' Bill, and the bill tolerating Divorces, have also been rejected.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening last, Dr. SAMUEL STOV, to the agreeable Miss BETSEY COONS (daughter of Mr. John Coons) both of this place.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

Congress of the United States.

WASHINGTON CITY,

SATURDAY, NOV. 22.

This day at 12 o'clock, the president of the United States met both houses of congress in the senate chamber, and delivered the following

SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

Immediately after the adjournment of Congress, at their last session in Philadelphia, I gave directions, in compliance with the laws for the removal of the public offices, records and property. These directions have been executed and the public officers have since retired, and conducted the ordinary business of the government in this place.

I congratulate the people of the United States on the assembling of congress at the permanent seat of their government, and I congratulate you, gentlemen, on the prospect of a residence not to be changed. Although there is cause to apprehend that accommodations are not now to complete as might be wished, yet there is great reason to believe, that the inconvenience will cease with the present session.

It would be unbecoming the representatives of this nation, to assemble for the first time in this solemn temple, without looking up to the supreme ruler of the universe, and imploring his blessing. May this territory be the residence of virtue and happiness. In this city may that piety and virtue, that wisdom and magnanimity, that constancy and self government, which adorned the character, whose name it bears, be forever held in veneration. Here and throughout our country may simple manners, pure morals and true religion flourish forever.

It is with you, gentlemen, to consider whether the local powers over the district of Columbia, vested by the constitution in the congress of the United States, shall be immediately exercised. If in your opinion this important trust ought now to be executed, you cannot fail, while performing it, to take into view the future probable situation of the territory, for the happiness of which you are about to provide. You will consider it as the capital of a great nation, advancing with unexampled rapidity in arts, in commerce, in wealth, and in population, and possessing within itself those energies and resources, which, if not thrown away or lamentably misdirected, secure to it a long course of prosperity and self-government.

In compliance with a law of the last session of congress, the officers and soldiers of the temporary army have been discharged. It affords real pleasure to recollect the honorable testimony they gave of the patriotic motives, which brought them into the service of their country, by the readiness and regularity with which they returned to the station of private citizens.

It is in every point of view of such primary importance, to carry the laws into prompt and faithful execution, and to render that part of the administration of justice, which the constitution and laws devolve on the Federal courts, as convenient to the people, as may consist with their present circumstances, that I cannot omit once more to recommend to your serious consideration the judicious system of the United States. No subject is more interesting than this to the public happiness, and to none can those improvements, which may have been suggested by experience, be more beneficially applied.

A treaty of amity and commerce with the king of Prussia has been concluded

and ratified. The ratifications have been exchanged, and I have directed the treaty to be promulgated by proclamation.

The difficulties, which impeded the execution of the 6th article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation with Great Britain, have not yet been removed. The negotiation on this subject is still depending. As it must be for the interest and honor of both nations to adjust this difference with good faith, I indulge confidently the expectation, that the sincere endeavors of the government of the United States to bring it to an amicable termination, will not be disappointed.

The envoys extraordinary, and ministers plenipotentiary from the United States to France were received by the first consul with the respect due to their character, and three persons with equal powers were appointed to treat with them. Although at the date of the last official intelligence, the negotiation had not terminated, yet it is to be hoped that our efforts to effect an accommodation will at length meet with a success proportioned to the sincerity with which they have been often repeated.

While our best endeavors for the preservation of harmony with all nations, will continue to be used, the experience of the world, our own experience admonish us of the necessity of trusting too confidently to their labors. We cannot without committing a dangerous imprudence, abandon those measures of self protection which are adapted to our situation, and to which, notwithstanding our Pacific policy, the violence and injustice of others may again compel us to resort. While our vast extent of sea coast, the commercial and agricultural habits of our people, the great capital they will continue to trust on the ocean, suggest the system of defence, which will be most beneficial to ourselves, our distance from Europe and our resources of maritime strength will enable us to employ it with effect. Seasonable and systematic arrangements, so far as our resources will justify, for a Navy adapted to defensive war, and which may, in case of necessity, be quickly brought into use, seem to be as much recommended by a wise and true economy, as by a just regard for our future tranquility, for the safety of our shores, and for the protection of our property, committed to the ocean.

The present navy of the United States called suddenly into existence, by a great national exigency, has raised us in our own esteem, and by the protection afforded to our commerce, has effected, to the extent of our expectations, the objects for which it was created.

In connection with a navy, ought to be contemplated the fortification of some of our principal seaports and harbours. A variety of considerations which will readily suggest themselves, urge an attention to this measure of precaution. To give security to our principal ports, considerable sums have already been expended; but the works remain incomplete. It is for Congress to determine whether additional appropriations shall be made, in order to render competent to the intended purposes the fortifications which have been commenced.

The manufacture of arms within the United States still invites the attention of the national legislature. At a considerable expense to the public, this manufacture has been brought to such a state of maturity, as, with continued encouragement, will surmount the necessity of future importations from foreign countries.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I shall direct the estimates of the appropriations necessary for the ensuing year, together with an account of the public revenue and expenditures, to a late period, to be laid before you. I observe with much satisfaction, that the product of the revenue, during the present year, has been more considerable, than during any former equal period. This result affords conclusive evidence of the great resources of this country, and of the wisdom and efficiency of the measures which have been adopted by congress, for the protection of commerce, and preservation of public credit.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

As one of the grand community of nations, our attention is irresistibly drawn to the important scenes which surround us. If they have exhibited an uncommon portion of calamity, it is the province of humanity to deplore, and of wisdom to avoid the causes which may have produced it. If, turning our eyes homeward, we find reason to rejoice at the prospect which presents itself; if we perceive the interior of our country prosperous, free and happy; if all enjoy in safety, and

protection of laws emanating only from the general will, the fruits of their own labor, we ought to fortify and cling to those institutions which have been the source of such real felicity, and resist with unabating perseverance, the progress of those dangerous innovations, which may diminish their influence.

To your patriotism, gentlemen, has been confided the honorable duty of guarding the public interests, and while the pall is to your country a fire pledge that it will be faithfully discharged, permit me to assure you, that your labors to promote the general happiness, will receive from me the most zealous co-operation.

JOHN ADAMS.

Answer of the House of Representatives.

To JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

SIR,

The house of representatives have received with great respect, the communication which you have been pleased to make to the two houses of congress, at the commencement of the present session. The final establishment of the seat of the national government, which has now taken place, within the District of Columbia, is an event of no small importance in the political transactions of our country; and we cordially unite our wishes with yours, that this territory may be the residence of happiness and virtue.

Nor can we, on this occasion, omit to express a hope, that the spirit which animated the great founder of this city, may defend to future generations, and that the wisdom, magnanimity and liberality, which marked the events of his public life, may be initiated in all succeeding ages.

A consideration of those powers which have been vested in congress, over the District of Columbia, will not escape our attention; nor shall we forget that in exercising these powers, a regard must be had to those events which will necessarily attend the capital of America.

The cheerfulness and regularity with which the officers and foldiers of the temporary army have returned to the condition of private citizens, is a testimony clear and conclusive, of the purity of those motives which induced them to engage in the public service; and will remain a proof, on all future occasions, that an army of foldiers, drawn from the citizens of our country, deserve our confidence and respect.

No subject can be more important than that of the judiciary, which you have again recommended to our consideration, and it shall receive our early and deliberate attention.

The constitution of the United States having confided the management of our foreign negotiations to the control of the executive power, we cheerfully submit to its decisions on this important subject. And in respect to the negotiations now pending with France, we sincerely hope that the final result may prove as fortunate to our country, as the most ardent mind can wish.

So long as a predatory war is carried on against our commerce, we should sacrifice the interests, and disappoint the expectations of our constituents, should we for a moment, relax that system of maritime defence, which has resulted in such beneficial effects. At this period it is confidently believed, that few persons can be found within the United States, who do not admit, that a navy, well organized, must constitute the natural and efficient defence of this country, against all foreign hostility.

The progress which has been made in the manufacture of arms, leaves no doubt that the public patronage has already placed this country beyond all necessary dependence on foreign markets, for an article so indispensable for defence; and gives us assurances, that under the encouragement which government will continue to extend to this important object, we shall soon rival foreign countries, not only in the number, but in the quality of arms completed from our own manufactories.

Few events could have been more pleasing to our constituents, than that great and rapid increase of revenue which has arisen from permanent taxes. Whilst this event explains the great and increasing resources of our country, it carries along with it a proof which cannot be refuted, that those measures of maritime defence, which were calculated to meet our enemy upon the ocean, and which have produced such extensive protection to our commerce, were founded in wisdom and policy. The mind must, in our opinion, be insensible to the plainest truths, which cannot discern the elevated ground on which this policy has placed

our country. That national spirit, which alone could vindicate our common rights, has been roused, and those latent energies, which had not been fully known, were unfolded and brought into view, and our fellow citizens were prepared to meet every event which national honor, or national security could render necessary. Nor have its effects been much less important in other respects. Whilst many of the nations of the earth have been impoverished and depopulated, by internal commotions and national contest, our internal pest has not been materially impaired—our commerce has extended, under the protection of our infant navy, to every part of the globe—wealth has flowed without intermission, into our seaports, and the labors of the husbandman have been rewarded by a ready market for the productions of the soil.

Be assured sir, that the various and important subjects recommended to our consideration, shall receive our early and deliberate attention, and confident of your co-operation, in every measure which may be calculated to promote the general interest, we shall endeavor on our part, to testify by our industry and dispatch, the zeal and sincerity with which we regard the public good.

The yeas and nays being demanded by one fifth of the members present, were, yeas, 35—nays 32.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE the satisfaction of informing their customers and others, that in consequence of an arrangement made by JOHN JORDAN JUN. they will be enabled to purchase the following articles of produce this season, viz.

WHEAT, WHEAT, FLOUR, AND TOBACCO,

For which they will give such prices as their present engagements and prospect will justify, which they hope will be found as liberal as any.

But as they have undertaken this business, with prospects indeed, too trifling even to compensate them for their services, they hope at least, to meet with better encouragement than what has heretofore been allotted by the Planters and Farmers of this state, to those who exported their Produce, and that a proper distinction will be made in favor of them, who, at all times have exerted themselves to embrace every opportunity of serving the Planters, &c.

It is with the utmost reluctance they take notice of an incontrovertible truth, that so far from meeting the encouragement due their exertions, they have hitherto had the mortification to find that a preference was at all times given (unless when payment was made in produce) to others, who sold for cash only—in consequence of which, they had determined to pursue the same system of Commerce that is now so loudly complained of by the Citizens at large, so long at least, until their competitors should either be obliged to undergo the same risk and trouble, or the Farmer and Planter take a more extensive view of his real interest—but being anxious to avoid their proportion of general censure, and to make their occupation as useful as possible, they have once more receded from their resolution, determined to purchase the productions of the soil, and to sell to the liberality of the Farmer and Planter, to obviate those complaints in future.

The conditions on which they intend to take produce, are, the Cash Prices of the several articles—In return, they will continue to sell their goods at their usual low prices, for Cash or Produce. Those who may have more Produce than would be convenient for them to take in Goods, shall receive Cash, but no payments will be made either in Goods or Cash, until the delivery of the articles, and it is further expected that none will solicit an advance, as it is impossible for them (in consequence of the numerous disappointments heretofore experienced) either to discriminate, or to deviate from this rule.

JOHN A. SEITZ,

JOHN JORDAN JUN. & CO.

N. B. By the above arrangements there can be no cause for suspecting us of selling higher, and consequently we flatter ourselves with a continuance of the custom of those who shall wish to purchase for Cash.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all whom it may concern, THAT I gave my bond to Chesley Woodward, Sen. for upwards of fifty pounds, one half of which I have paid and the other half became due on the 25th day of December last—now therefore I forward all persons from taking an assignment on said bond, as I am determined not to pay it, until he see me a good title to the land for which the bond was given.

David Scott.

December 10th, 1800.

SOME TIME IN OCTOBER LAST,

A MAN by the name of Greenhouse Pickens, put into my possession some CLOTHES, which I was to bring to Kentucky—Now this is to inform Mr. Pickens that his Clothes may be had by applying to me in Mercer County, about five miles from Danville, near John Durham's blacksmith Shop on Salt River.

Abraham Culliff.

December 8th, 1800.

NEGROES TO HIRE.

ON the first day of January 1801, will be hired to the highest bidder for one year, the plantation of John Young, deceased, on Hickman's number of

NEGROES,

CONSISTING OF MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, & GIRLS, belonging to the estate of said Young. Bond and security will be required, and they will not be hired to any person out of the Counties of Fayette and Jefferson.

John Glover.

December 8th, 1800.

War Department,

NOVEMBER 13, 1800.

THOSE Gentlemen who have applied for Military appointments in the service of the United States, are informed that their applications with all the recommendatory letters accompanying them were confirmed by fire in the War Office on Saturday evening last. Those who desire to be considered as candidates will see the propriety of renewing their applications.

SAMUEL DEXTER,

Secretary at War.

The printers in the different States are requested to give this a place in their Gazettes.

NOTICE.

WE shall attend with the Commissioners appointed by the County Court of Fayette, on the seventh day of January next, on a military survey of 2000 Acres, surveyed for David Bell, July the 10th 1775 a part of which lies in Jefferson County and a part in Fayette, on South Elkhorn. We shall meet at the fifth shop of John Bodley at eleven o'clock in the forenoon and from thence proceed to the Land to perpetuate testimony respecting the boundaries, &c. of the said survey and to do such other things as are necessary and agreeable to an act of assembly entitled, "an act to reduce into one the several acts to ascertain the boundaries of and for processioning lands."

John & James Bell,

Heirs of David Bell.

December the 11th, 1800.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. A few Tons of Good, Well Cleaned HEMP.

For which MERCHANDISE, NAILS, or Good Dry SALT, at 12s. per bushel will be given by

THOMAS HART.

Dec. 15, 1800.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS removed his Merchandise from this town—and intending to go to Philadelphia and Baltimore, the 1st of next month, requests all those indebted to him, to pay their respective balances. Any person having business to transact with the subscriber, will be pleased to call at his house, near the lower end of Main street.

William West.

Lexington, 8th Dec. 1800.

AN ELEGANT

Additional assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Just received by

John Jordan jun. & Co.

Lexington, 8th Dec. 1800.

A Favorable Opportunity

IS again offered those indebted to JOHN JORDAN JUN. to discharge their respective balances, as

Hemp, Flour, or

Wheat, Tobacco,

Will be taken in payment—This method is preferred to the disagreeable alternative of bringing suits, and will be a means of saving those that are delinquent, much expense. 'Tis therefore expected that they will avail themselves of this opportunity, nor longer postpone the payment of their just debts.

John Jordan jun.



FRESH MEDICINE,

Just arrived from Philadelphia, at our Shop, near the Stray-Pen, Lexington, and to be sold for CASH, Fine Linen, or Flax-Seed.

ANDW. McCALLA & Co.

29th November.

cottf

